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in which Trevisa held a canonry is settled in favor of Westbury on Trym. The date of his appointment thereto is fixed between 1388-90. His death is placed in 1402, which makes untenable his reputed authorship of the translation of Vegetius' *De re militari*. The translation into Norman-French of portions of the Revelation, engraved upon the roof and walls of the chapel at Berkley, representing one of the earliest attempts to translate the Scriptures into the language of Englishmen, cannot, according to this investigator, be certainly assigned to Trevisa. As to Trevisa's translation of the Bible, mentioned by Caxton, Bale, and Pits, Mr. Wilkins is unable to furnish conclusive data. He favors the tradition of Trevisa's translation, accounting for Wycliffe's and Hereford's failure to mention this translation on the ground of Trevisa's break from the support of Wycliffe. If Caxton did not publish this translation along with the *Polychronicon*, it may have been due to his desire to escape the odium attached to Wycliffe and his followers.

P. G. M.

SMITH, PRESERVED, and GALLINGER, HERBERT PERCIVAL. *Conversations with Luther.* Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1915. xxvii+260 pages. \$1.00.

Of the Luther *Table-talk* there have been two English translations, an earlier (1653) by Captain Bell, and a later (1848) by William Hazlitt. The former, though delightfully quaint, is not scholarly; the latter, embodying many of the errors of the contemporary French translation of Brunet, is far from satisfactory, though, for lack of a better, it has retained a widespread popularity. In part it has been the purpose of Professors Smith and Gallinger, through contact with original records published only in recent years—Lauterbach's *Diary* (1872), Cordatus' notes (1885), the records of Rabe, Mathesius, and Heydenreich (published by Lösche in 1892 and by Kroker in 1903), and the manuscripts of Dietrich and Medler (1912)—to remove the errors of the Bell and Hazlitt translations; in part it has been to incorporate in their translation selected portions of this material lately acquired. The translation work has been well done, showing a marked improvement over the older translations that suffered, not only from the lack of a really good text, obtained only within the last few years through the services of the aforementioned critics, but also from Aurifaber's arbitrary and careless handling of the text then at hand. The selection of material is happy, calculated to present the human rather than theological interests of Luther, and frankly to expose the many frailties of the reformer. While in no sense superseding the portraiture of Hazlitt, these "conversations with Luther" at many points throw light upon the real Luther as we know him today. In this particular, the following sections will be found especially illuminating: "Contemporary Politics," "War and Turbulence," "The Peasants," "Schools," "Astronomy and Astrology," "The Humanists," "Human Reason and the Philosophy of the Pagans," and "Heretics." Taken as a whole, this work ought to fill a useful place among "required readings" of college and seminary students.

P. G. M.

SCHAFF, DAVID S. (transl.). *The Church, by John Huss.* With Notes and Introduction. New York: Scribner, 1915. xxiii+299 pages. \$2.50.

In the translation of the *De ecclesia*, Dr. Schaff puts the English-speaking world into touch with a work that by all scholars has been conceded to be one of the most significant of the many Huss productions, and notably important in its bearing upon